Kan Historical Society

# VOL XXVI.

COMES THE GARFIELD UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE.

OF THE UPPER HOUSE

DOMPOSED OF SENATORS WALLACK.

RYAN AND HELM

SCHOOL MEASURES PROMINENT

UNCLUDING MANY OF A VERY RADI-CAL NATURE.

Progress of Young's Printing Bill-Appre printions For State Intsitutions-Proposed New Game Law.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 4 .- (Special.) -- Senttors Wellace of Atchison, Ryan of Pittsourg and Helm of Ellsworth, the senate mmittee to inspect Garfield university, will leave for Wichita tonight. Mr. Walack, it will be remembered, introduced a bill to establish a state normal at Effingham, Atchison county, and Mr. Ryan has introduced a measure to locate a school at Pittsburg. All are men of eminent good sense and judgment and will, so doubt, make an accurate and unbiused report.

COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS. Senator Coleman's bill to permit coun-les of 15,000 inhabitants to establish ounty high schools has been recommend i for passage and will probably become law. Then the matter of establishing high schools will be where it always was and the result will be no more of these ounty institutions than we have now, and not as many if anything comes up to afford some of the counties that have them already an opportunity to unload.

Mr. Lobdell also has a bill to allow countles of 2,500 or less to establish such schools if they can rustle through the process of getting votes enough to favor the proposition. These lawmakers are nothing if not unanimous.

STATE SCHOOL BOOK PLANT. The proposition adopted at the Populist Execus last night to buy a state printing plant and publish all the text books for e schools in uniform series and at the lowest possible prices was considered in joint session of the senate and house educational committees yesterday afternoon and recommended, with a provision. A bill will be submitted by these committries fixing a maximum price on school books. If outside companies will do busi-riess at these rates, no attempt will be made by the state to put out a series of texts. If the school book companies reuse to put their books out at prices ramed, the state will supply a complete series at net cost of publication. District ownership is to be optional. Any dis-trict by a two-thirds vote may empower the board of education to purchase all necessary books for the use of the echool. State uniformity will not be made obli-getory unless the state should be compelled to publish books, in which case it

yould become necessary.

A great many of the members from the western part of the state favor state publication and district ownership, but there are serious objections offered. It is contended by some that if the tate should undertake the publication of set of school texts it would result in sting upon the public schools a very ferior quality of subject matter. Those ed to the plan say it is no ordinary piece of shop work to get up a desirable hok for the young mind. Its English must be faultless its teachings unquee-tionable, and yet without moral cant; that to supply these merits it takes years training and experience, an adaptation the work, and greatly above the averd not always obtainable. wever, much more sendment in favor the proposed reduction, even at the isk of a slightly inferior grade of ho There is no doubt that than against it. There is no doubt that the school book question will be less hotly contested and more quick'y disposed of han any other radical legiciation pro-

RAILROAD SCHOL TAX. House bill 401, by Mr. Clark of Thomas county, making an entire county one taxng district for all school purposes, was this morning reported favorably. The p.irnary object of this bill is to distribute fullroad tax to school districts in The present law gives all school taxes on railroads to districts through which roads run while many other districts adjacent often have interest on bonds voted to the road. in order to avoid the difficult technicalities of distributing the railroad tax alone a bill was reported to distribute the tax on property of the county in general.

OTHER HOUSE BILLS. A bill was introduced in the house this moraing making twelve weeks the time required for continuous publication of newspapers, instead of one year, as present, as qualification for carrying le-

The following house bills were recom-

mended for passage; House bill No. 134, by Harbaugh-An act to provide for insuring school houses and churches in motual fire insurance companies organized under chapter 132 of the laws of 1885, and being supplemental to said chapter 132.

Housebill No. 234, by Stoner-An act to establish a department for the inspection, grading, weighing and appointment of chief inspector, assistant inspector elighmaster of grain in the state of Kansas, and repeal all acts and parts of House bill No. 21, by Armstrong-Ar

relating to election and salaries of officers in cities of the first-class have ing a population of thirty thousand in tabitants or over, as shown by the Unit ed States census of 1890, and repealing all acts and parts of acts in conflic-

House bill No. 282, by Hackbusch-An act to amend an act entitled "An act lating to eldewalks in cities of the firstclass, providing for the building and re pairing of the same," and to repeal chapter 245, session laws of 1895, and all acts conflict therewith.

House bill No. 185, by Cubbisonact authorizing cities of the first-class containing 40,600 inhabitants of issue bonds to pay judgments and refund sonds issued to pay judgments.

YOUNG'S PRINTING BILL E. C. Wellep of Cherokee this mornng moved to have senate bill 31 printed end put on the calendar under general order. This is Senator Young's bill to fees for legal and county printand was passed by the senate but ersely reported by the house com-tee on printing. The impression prevail on the minority at Mr. Weilep was making an effort advance the bill and there was some

ing that the bill will be bitterly opposed ROSE GETS WRATHY in discussion by the whole house. The in discussion by the whole house.

motion prevailed. greater part of the morning session of the house was taken up in com-mittee reports and correcting the journal. No more afternoon sessions will be held this week, in order to give the committees time to get through with the heavy work of going over a great number of long bills.

On account of a big petition from the people of South Hutchinson, the judiciary local committee reported unfavor-ably two bills by Mr. Keddie to vacate certain additions to the town. INSURANCE BILLS.

The committee on insurance reported favorably a bill prohibiting fire insurance companies from cancelling policies

that this bill will bring companies under more direct supervision of the insurance commissioner and increases the difficulty of instituting fake insurance. It provides that to secure a charter for have at least two payments of benefi-ciary policies and 500 members. Under he present law two or three men can get together, procure a policy and begin eoicitation without policy, fund or membership.

APPROPRIATION BILLS. owing appropriations:

9,152 9,152 Salaries and wages ..... Supplementary for gener-

al purposes on account of increase of number of children for fiscal year ending June 30, 1897 .... REFORM SCHOOL AT TOPEKA.

Salaries and wages ..... \$ 31,410 \$31,410 Fiscal year ending June 30, 1898: For putting in electric wires and making connections ...... Expense of putting up poles for electric wires.. ..... Machinery and material for manufacture of shoes for inmates of

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS. Senator Benson's bill making election commissioners in cities of the first class the head of a free employment bureau was recommended for passage this morning byt the senate committee on cities o first class. The bill also provides for closing the poll books thirty days prior to elections, and posting a list of all qual-ified electors at least ten days prior to the holding of any city election.

OTHER SENATE BILLS. The following bills were recommended for passage in the senate yesterday after-

By Senator Caldwell-A bill to prevent discrimination by companies or cor-porations against members of labor unions, providing that it shall be unlaw-ful for any person, company, corporation, or agent, manager, superintendent, master mechanic or foreman of any such person, company or corporation to prevent employes from belonging to any labor organization. Attempts to coerce employes by discharging or threatening to dis-charge them because of their connection with labor organizations, shall be deemed misdemeanors, punishable by a fine of not less than \$50 or more than \$500.

By Senator Farreley—A bill providing that either party to a suit may appeal from the judgment or finding of a justice of the peace to a district court.

he payment of money in which any of he makers of such note or contract are made defendants, must be brought in the county in which one of the makers of such note or contract is made deidant in such action resides or may be summoned.

BILL FOR A GAME LAW. The substitute bill recommended for the new game law by the house judiciary committee provides for the shooting of grouse or prairie chickens during the months of September, October, November and December, and quail during the nonths of November and December. The bill makes it an offense punishable by fine to shoot, catch or hunt in any way, prioles meadow larks robins bluebirds. mocking birds, turtle doves, yellow-ham-mers or thrush except for scientific purooses. Hunters will not be allowed to nunt along the highways and in the edges unless first securing permission

of the adjoining land or premises.

Possession of birds protected by this act shall be prima facie evidence of guilt, Shipment or sale of birds specified is for-bidden and a penalty fixed for express companies and employes handling same. If the county attorney refuse to prose-cute any violation of this act any justice of the neace or judge of the district court authorized to appoint an attorney

All sheriffs, constables and denuties are responsible for enforcement of the law, and if reglecting it they shall be guilty of misdemeanor and subject to fine

# SOLDIERS' HOME INVESTIGATION Defense Puts in Its Evidence and the Inquiry is Ended.

Leavenworth, Kan., Feb. 4.-The the Soldiers' Home investigation. inquiry ended this afternoon and Chair-man Warner left for Washington tolight. Eight members of the home noe flatly contralicted the testimony of Miers Fowell before the committee at Washington, that the police were brutal. Not a single charge of Powell's was sus-Captain McDawell, clerk at headquar-

ers, and H. C. Wheeler, private secre tary to Governor Smith, also testified, Wheeler producing the original application of Miers Powell for admission to the cme, in which he swore that he was a widower. Before the committee, Powell estified that his wife was living, but he coandoned her because of her infidelity. The defense closed its case this afteroon with the examination of Mrs. Lizegarding Governor Smith being intext-ated after having taken the Keeley cure. Governor Smith was the last witness examined. He testified that he had not trank a drop of liquor after October, 1896, though he said he kept wine, whisky and champagne in his house. He denied hat he bad ever insulted members of the Topeka G. A. R. He considered the use of the straight-jacket necessary in pun-

shing the old veterans. Governor Smith's demeanor on the stand was dramatic in the extreme and broughout he showed much uneasiness.

rritation and temper. This closed the investigation in Leavnworth. An early report to congress is expected.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 4.-The Consol idated Ice and Refrigerator company as-aigned today to Alden S. French, liabil-tics being estimated at \$81,000; assets, \$147,000. The immediate cause was a suit by W. P. Callahan Co. of Dayton, to recover \$30,000 for merchandise fur-3147,000. le parliamentary sparring, indicat- piebed. No preferences were given

EAGLE'S CORRESPONDENT ROUSES LEGISLATIVE IRE.

Freedom of the Press is Entirely Too Much for One Certain Member of the House at Guthrie, Who Wishes to Get Even, by the Assistance of the Carpenter's Craft -Presiding Officer Tousley Pays no Attention to the Fuss and the Proceedings go Right on - Yesterday's Legislative Doings at the Oklahoma Capital.

Guthrie, O. T., Feb. 4 .- (Special.)-The Mr. Weilep's bill regulating fraternal Eagle correspondent thought his time nsurance companies was also recom-mended for passage. Mr. Wellep claims legislature today and that he would have to return home to Wichita humiliated and disgraced.

During the past week threats have been freely made to deny him the privibusiness in this state a company must leges of the house on account of moderate and merited criticism of that body. The whole thing had apparently blown over, when Mr. D. S. Roce, member of the lower house from K county, arose from his seat this morning, after the chaplain had uttered a pretty prayer, House in committee of the whole this and asked permission to read the Eagle, morning recommended bills for the fol-Maintenace and repairs... 23,000 \$23,000 Pops on their attitude towards the absolution of the office of coal oil inspector.

Soldiers and wages..... 3,800 clitton of the office of coal oil inspector.

After reading the article he was permitted to make a few remarks, which Maintenance and repairs.\$ 19,750 \$19,750 said, a genteel manner. He thought the Eagle correspondent was sore because he had not been invited to inform the house on public questions instead of Buffalo Jones. Mr. Rose is quite a hand at sarcas n and he did not spare his abil-3,000 ity along that line on this occasion. He expects a roast in return, but the Eagle emmunition is too valuable to waste it on a single goose, while a whole flock of them need to have their wings clip-

Mr. Doyle of Noble county, while not deeming it necessary to defend the Ea-gie, replied to Mr. Rose good-naturedly, by quoting further from the paper to show the animus of Mr. Rose's criticisms. Speaker Tousley, who is a sen-sible man, and who believes, no doubt, that the criticisms wre well merited, paid no attention to the matter, but proceeded regularly with the order of business, as he should have done.

In the upper house the day was oc-cupied in a vigorous scrap between the lawyers and the farmers over the mat-"special questions." At present the Kansas law, giving an attorney in civil cases the right to ask innumerable questions of a jury as to why they formed a certain verdict, is in effect in Oklahoma. Mr. Gould of Canadian county introduced a bill smending that law by striking out that part of it relating to the special questions. Some time ago at El Reno a railroad attorney submitted 150 special questions to a jury and, as Mr. Gould said, the devil himself could district court, whether any testimony was taken or other any testimony was taken or of the bill, explained that under the old law a stenger raphers' fee of two dollars was charged as costs against parties to a suit in the district court, whether any testimony was taken or of the bill. introduced a bill emending that law by not answer them, they were so intricate. Most of the lawyers in the senate opposed Mr. Gould's bill and the letter de-fended it with a species of hyprotechnic eloquence which had not been heard in that body since the session began.

Mr. Gould, when he gets a good head-way in oratory, is not particular about way in oratory, is not particular about his language, so long as it is forcible, and a few healthy, able-bodied "cuss words" are not infrequent in his impassioned speeches. The Populists in the senate, when any bill is up effecting the second and third subdivisions of section and third subdivisions of section in diving saloons from the capitol and in driving saloons from the capitol and the second and third subdivisions of section in testing against "this abomination in testing against "this abomination in our national capitol." Such statements were faise. No such thing as a bar existed here. Mr. Hill read, in sarcastic lones, a letter appealing to him to aid in driving saloons from the capitol and in driving saloons from the capitol and in driving saloons from the second and third subdivisions of section. providing | railroads, do not b that any action upon a promissory with kid gloves, and hence Mr. Gould's of Oklahoma, enified "Revenues," note or other contract in writing for speech was received with the most proounced manifestations of approval, For five or six hours the debate lasted Mr. Gould was frequently cheered. Even the pious Mr. Garrison, who neither smokes, chews, drinks or swears, smiled in approval of the burning brim words of the eloquent "hayseed" from Canadian county. When everybody had spoken on the cuestion the bill went to a vote with an immaterial amendment and was passed. The amendment is that special questions cannot be propounded to a jury unless all the parties interested in the suit agreed to it. It is as if the law required that no man should be hung unless all parties interested, including the victim, should agree to it. Just after this bill was disposed of, the senators were thrown into good humor again by the arrival of a bill passed by the house entitled "A bill regulating marriages and providing for the consummation thereof." A great many of the sen-ators could not understand what the house meant by the consummation of a marriage, and a dozen different interpretations were placed upon it. The house

will have to explain. In the lower house something in the nature of a sensation was expecthe afternoon, but it did not develop. Buffalo Jones, the sergeant-at-arms, who is a thrifty individual, sleeps in the house for the purpose of saving room rent. Last night he put on his night shirt and was about to retire, when the thunder, lightning and rain storm came up. A few belated members were in the house and did not care to get out in the storm, but Buffalo Jones wanted to go to bed, and he fired the gentlemen bodtense occupied the entire time today in the Soldiers' Home investigation. The about it and wanted the matter brough about it and wanted the matter brought up in the leg slature for the purpose of naving the question determined as to whether the sergeant-at-arms is bigger than the house of representatives. It may be that the matter was over-estimat ed; at any rate the matter was not tak-

in up as expected. in the house the bill regulating the salary of librarian was taken up and passed after an amendment making the salary \$750 per annum instead of \$600, which was the compensation prevailed for in the original bill. It is hardly possible that this measure will pass the sen-

THE HOUSE IN DETAIL. House resolution No. 7, was intro-duced this morning, that in the opening f the Wichita reservation, it be devided and attached to Canadian, Washita, and

Willis, Lytton and Olson were an a conference to look after the ompetency of the different committee

BILLS PASSED. B. H. No. 77, relating to uniformity of marriages, defining who may marry, was read a third time and recommended

House bill No. 96, by Mr. Hogan, pro viding for witness fees in district court was considered. The bill was passed.

The house resolved itself into a com-mittee of the whole for consideration of with Mr. Berry in the chair. H. B. No. 101, by Lytton, was take up where it was left off yesterday after noon. It is the local option bill. The was re-committed to the committee

craffic. H. D. No. 110, providing for countie to purchase and erect court houses, o and to laste bonds in payment.

The committee arose for the noon hour without finishing consideration.

In the afternoon the house passed house bill 77 and sent it to the senate. It

WICHITA, KANSAS, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1897.

also passed the bill fixing the salary of the Hbrarian . COUNCI IN DETAIL.

After reading of the journal of yester-day Mr. Johnston of Noble county arose and asked leave to spread on the journal his objections to the summary manner in which council bill No. 4 and council bil which council bill No. 4 and council bill No. 38 were passed yesterday morning, and the subsequent action to prevent a reconsideration of the vote. Both of these bills had been postponed on his motion, and yet the bills were passed motion, and yet the bills were passed during his absence. In council bill No. 38, which provides for the creation of a sinking fund for municipalities, the senator thought there were a good many hidden meanings and feared the law would result in serious hardship to his county and adjoining counties. It was calculated to make a burden of twenty to thirty thousand dollars a year on the thirty thousand dollars a year on the

taxpayers of his county.

Mr. Garrison explained that in the case of council bill No. 4 the bill was passed with the amendment proposed by the cenator from Noble.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

Bills were read a second time by title and referred as follows: Council bill No. 78, to committee on private corporations and corporate laws. Council bill No. 80, to committee on judiciary. Council bill No. 81, to committee on

judiciary.
Council bill No. 82, to committee or judiciary. Council bill No. 66, to committee on

judiciary. Council bill No. 69, to committee on Council bill No. 33, to committee on council bill No. 84, introduced by the

committee on judiciary as a substitute for Nos. 17 and 26, relating to special findings of juries, was read the first time STANDING COMMITTEE REPORTS The committee on municipal corpora-

Council bill No. 46, relating to the terri torial treasurer, county treasurer and treasurers of other municipalities, re-quiring them to deposit the public funds with banks or banking institutions on

the daily deposit plan.

Council bill No. 4, to amend section 2, article 1, chapter 11, of the statutes of Oklahoma Territory, entitled "An act to amend sections 3 and 47 of article 3, chap-

ter 14, statutes of Okiahoma, 1893, enti-tled cities of the first class."

Council bill No. 54, providing for the issuing of bonds in payment of judgment against counties and other municipal corporations. Mr. Johnston desired to withdraw bill No. 51 from further consideration,

but the request was not concurred in. COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE. The council then went into committee of the whole, with Mr. Fisher in the chair for consideration of general orders.

Council bill No. 49, amending section 2, article 1 of chapter 19 of the statutes of 1893, relating to court stenographers, was

was taken or not. The present bill abol-ishes this charge when a case is submit-ted on an agreed statement of fact or no testimony is taken.

Mr. Johnson wanted to know if the Mr. DeBols said it would not, as the

Mr. Garrison explained that the bill was intended to save the present extra cost of from two to three hundred dollars in preparing the tax rolls in the coun-ties. The remedy proposed is to aggre-gate the territorial and county tax and enter it into one column instead of rying out into separate columns for the

different funds. After various amend-ments to correct the phraseology the bill was favorably reported. Council bill No. 17, to amend paran thetical sections Fo. 4176 of the statutes of Oklahoma, the same being paragraph 298 of chapter 66, entitled "An act to provide a Code of Civil Procedure Territory of Oklahoma," was read, along with a majority and minority report by the committee on judiciary.

Mr. Gould moved the adoption of the

minority report, which favored the pass-A substitute bill covering the same ob ject sought by No. 17, special finding of juries, was read. The bill is of interest the legal fraternity and the discussion in the committee this morning was car-ried on by lawyers, the Pop senators

ing entirely aloof with the exception of Mr. Randolph and Mr. Garrison, who I the substitute.

Marum sometimes thought it a good thing to strike all the laws from out statute books and return to the con-ditions of 1889-99, when the only laws

were those of honor, justice and integ-Mr. Gould, author of bill No. 17, made a vigorous reply to the opponents of the measure. He said he did not address the committee as a lawyer, but as a "hayseed" who knew nothing about law terms, except such as he had picked up in these discussions. He roasted the lawyers and raised a big laugh when he naively told them that if he was abusing he privilege of the floor they had the 'vested right" to call him down. It was not his purpose to criticize the courts, but he had known instances of decisions by even the supreme court which should make us pray God to be delivered from the encroachments of the courts

would insist upon the adoption of the Garrison thought that to vote for the substitute would be betting on a lar

Mr. Johnson said that the theory o special verdict and special finding was very beautiful; I t comes as a siren's song, and such it is. A general verdier rendered by twelve good and housest men is the best way. The right to submit special questions, the speaker asserted. was usually taken advantage of by cor-porations. He was in favor of wiping out the present law and going back to

the good old system of submitting a case to a jury of twelve men. The bill was still under consideration en the committee arose and reported ogress. The committee took a recess until

At 2 o'clock the council again went in ttee of the whole, and Mr. John ston, of Noble, commenced an earnest speech in favor of the substitute bill. He argued that the object of special findngs is that a jury, when it returned verilet should be also enabled to sa

hat the facts in the case were. He did of favor, however, of allowing unlimitd license in special findings. Mr. Fisher thought that some of the ack of confidence in the fawye ed the farmer members for their lack f faith which had not been exhibited

SPEECH AGAINST THE BICARAGUA CANAL NOT ENDED.

To be Sure, Dave Hill Takes up a Good Deal of Itme Reasting the People Who Object to the Saloous Which are Not in the Capitol-Immigration Bill to be Given Another Turn in Conference Committee -Nicaraguan Canal Bill's Rocky Road-Proceedings in the House-Committee

Washington, Feb. 4.-The session of the senate today was one of unusual activity, with sharp colloquies and vigorous speeches which drew large crowds to the galleries. The ball was set rolling early in the day, when Mr. Morrill endeavored to pass the bill prohibiting the use of intoxicating liquids in the capitol building. This aroused the opposition of Mr. Hill of New York, who de nounced the busy-bodies and mischiefmakers inspiring this class of legislation The senator spoke for the fullest enjoyment of individual liberty consistent with the common good. The speech was not only notable for the vigor which Mr. Hill threw into it, but also for its effect in prolonging the debate until 2 o'clock when the bill was displaced by the Ni-

The immigration bill was committed to conference, Mr. Lodge in charge of the measure, adopting this course as a re-sult of urgent appeals for a modification

Before this was done, however, e warm, personal and political colloquy between Mr. Lodge and Mr. Chandler, on one hand, and Mr. Gorman on the oth The Maryland senator took excep-

tion to recent suggestions of steamship end corporate influence, and declared that there would be ample oportunity within the next year for Republican senators to resist the corporate influences at work after March 4. In reply Mr. Chandler asserted that the Maryland senator had for the first

time turned an immigration debate into Mr. Vilas added another day to his speech against the Nicaragua canal and had not concluded when the senate ad-

HILL ON PROHIBITION. Regarding the sale of liquor in the cap itol, Mr. Morrill said there was mu feeling throughout the country against it. He had just received a letter stat-ing that the writer had seen a man coming from the building, drunk. While there was some misapprehension as to the existence of ordinary saloons in the building, yet as the public felt that an evil existed, congress should make a

strict opposition.

Mr. Sherman asked if it was right that any part of this great public build-ing should be used for the sale of li-quor. Mr. Sherman did not believe the public idea that saloons existed here was justified. There was nothing like an ordinary bar here. But the laws had been made stringent so that when a man wanted whiskey he would have to go outside of the capitol to get it.

Mr. Hill came into the debate at this

point, speaking with much vehemence against the "busy-bodies" and "mis-chief-makers" who libelled congress and inspired this class of legislation had received many letters, he said, pro-

this?" exclaimed Mr. Hill. "that it de This appeal to national honor, he ad-ded, was becoming a common device every time some small question present-ed itself. But there was no question of

national honor involved in this matter. "There are no saloons here; there is a drunken man in the capitol. I state for the benefit of these agitators that it is a libel on congress to say that saloons are here and that drunkenness exists here. It is absolutely false."

The discussion next took a somewhat humorous turn, Mr. Chandler, Mr. Gallinger, and Mr. Gray exchanging sallies as to the effect of the bill in restricting the personal comfort of senators.

The roll call on Mr. Hill's motion to commit was followed with great inter-

est. If was a tie at first, but the summoning of senators defeated the motion yeas 27; nays 30. As the vote was an-nounced, Mr. Hill remarked: "And having brought the bill before

the senate, senators can now proceed to take a glace of beer." He went on to speek of the hypocrisy of the bill. It was soon evident that the senator would talk against the measure until 2 o'clock, when the bill we cut off by the Nicaragua bill. He spoke of the extremes to which prohibition leg-islation had been carried and the excessive punishment inflicted. The viola-tion of an excise law had, he said, become worse than murder or burglary. This sort of ligislation would not do. It was unwise, unnecessary. Under it the venerable senator from Vermont (Morrill) could be taken out of the senate on a charge of violating the excise laws. Under it senators would find on reaching the chamber some day that one balf of their associates were in the police court for violation of the excise laws.

NICARAGUA CANAL BILL. Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) endeavored to have the canal bill give way tempo rarily to permit action on the confer-ence report on the immigration bill. An objection being made, Mr. Lodge moved take up the immigration report, and

the motion prevailed-35-13. Mr. Hill appealed to Mr. Lodge, charge of the bill, to allow the bill to be re-committed for modifications in the age and illiteracy provisions. Mr. Chandler seconded the appeal, saying a re-committal would secure the desirable end of uniting political parties in im- growers.

migration legislation Mr. Lodge yielded to the appeals and thereupon moved that the senate disa-gree to the conference report. Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.,) made an em phatic protest against the recent state-ment of Mr. Lodge that the opposition to the bill was due to corporation and steamship influence. He hoped the sen-

stor (Lodge) would have occasion dur-

ing the next year of opposing the power of corporations. It was corporate power which had largely controlled in the selection of the president for the next Mr. Chandler said the language of the Moryland senator implied a threat that if this bill was not shaped to suit him, then filloustering would be resorted to. This was an extraordinary statement. This sentter (Gorman) had for the first

time injected partisan politics into the immigration question.
Mr. Carter (Rep., Mont.,) criticized the drastic provisions against the immi-gration of Canadians across the border, and said the provisions, if carried out,

The Michita Baily Gagle. BILL IS TAKING SHAPE

Wichita, Friday, February 5, 1897.

for Wichita today: Clearing; colde San-Rises, 7:06; sets, 5:24, Moon-Waxing; sets, 9:36.

1. Committee to Inspect the Garfield Freedom of the Press Goes in Gethrie Mr. Vilas Keeps Resuming His Speech

Present Stage of the Tariff Bill 2. Queen Signs the Cuban Reform Plan

Hanna, Bushnell and the Cabine General Decline in Share Values

5. The bnow Stops the Bicycles Boys Steal Lead Piping He Came and Saw the Town

6. Hallway Strike in Montana One of Marderer Butler's Tricks About the Fight and the Fighters

16,000 American miners working in the nines of British Columbia.

The motion to disagree to the conference report was then adopted without

The debate on the Nicaragua canal bill ras then resumed, Mr. Vilas speaking Mr. Vilas had not concluded when at 5:15 the senate went into executive ses-

sion and soon after adjourned

ARMOR PLATE REPORT. Washington, Feb. 4.-The senate con littee on naval effairs had under con sideration today the draft of a report on the armor plate investigation which has been prepared by Senator Chandler, but adjourned until next Thursday without completing the work. The price of armor plate was not reached but will be taken up at the next meeting. The questions considered today deal with the con duct of the administration of the naval department, especially with reference to the taking out of patents by naval officers and the conduct of Commodore Fol-ger while employed as chief of the bureau of ordnance. The Chandler report was accepted in the main, the changes made being in the nature of modifications of language, the New Hampshire senator's report being considered somewhat too severe in places. The committee received a supplementary statement revising his estimates of the cost of the Bethlehem plant on account of the fig-ures furnished by President Linderman since the secretary's first report was

made WILSON'S NOMINATION.

Washington, Feb. 4.-The senate comnittee on military affairs decided unantmously today to report favorably the nomination of Colonel J. M. Wilson to be chief of engineers in the army.

MILEAGE REDUCED. Washington, Feb. 4.—The senate com-mittee on commerce today agreed to re-port favorably the bill reducing the mileage paid steamboat inspectors from eight to five cents per mile.

GROVER APPROVES IT. Washington, Feb. 4.—The president has proved the act relative to mortgages DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BILL

Consumes the Major Portion of a Dull Day Washington, Feb. 4.-The proceedings in the house today were very dull and almost entirely devoid of public interest. pends upon whether we take a glass of The major portion of the day was de-ale or beer with our meals?" propriation bill. The amendment to that bill, made in order by the adoption of a special order yesterday, to repeal a law by which the court of claims was en-\$1,400,000 against the District during the

no drunkenness here; I have never seen Governor Shepherd regime, was adopted with practical unanimity. Bills were passed to authorie the es-tablishment of a life eaving station at Point Arena, Mendocino county, Cal.; to grant the Hudson Reservoir and Canal company a right of way through the Citia Indian reservation. Arizona: to grant a pension of \$50 a month widow of Major General Joseph B. Carr. and senate bill to increase the pension of the widow of Brigadier General John

Hough. On motion of Mr. Danford (Rep., Ohio) the house agreed to the senate's request for a further conference on the immigra-

At 5:10 p. m., the house adjourned. THE WOLCOTT BILL Washington, Feb. 4.-The consideraon of the senate bill for an internation-

al monetary conference was potponed tohouse committee on coinage until Saturday. On that day, however, all members who have different plans for bringing about a conference will

SUGAR BOUNTIES.

Washington, Feb. 4.-Representativ of the sugar-growing interests are mak-ing an effort to secure from congress an appropriation of \$1,048,000 to settle the balance of the bountles which they claim are due them under the act passed at the last session of the Fifty-third congress. This act gave the sugar growers some-thing over \$5,000,000 for the bountlet which were guaranteed them by the Mo-Kinle bill, but were cut off by the Wilson tariff act. The sugar men now claim that the appropriation of \$5,000,000 sly cowered about 83 per cent of the amount due them at the rate of eight tenths of a cent a pound duty. Today the Louisiana delegation in congress and presentatives of the western sugar beet men appeared before the appropr tions committee of the house to ask for a paragraph in the sundry civil appropriation bill to eatlefy their claims. Mr. Buck of Louisiana spoke for the sugar-

Performed on His Eyes,

Washington, Feb. 4.-Senator Harris of Tennessee, who has been ill at his residence in this city for the past week or ten days, was today worse than he has been recently, and his friends were alarmed over his condition. It became necessary for him to have a surgical op-eration performed last night on one of his eyes. He slept poorly afterwards and this morning was in a quite unsatand this morning was in a quite unsat-lefactory condition. He was in much pain and did not seem to be himself men-tally. He is suffering from an aggra-actual actually of the grip and his advanc-actual actually of the grip and his advanctally. He is suffering from an aggra-vated attack of the grip and his advanced age, 19 renders him more susceptible than a younger man.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Senator Harris has been delerious at times today, and his condition is critical.

ion, secretary of the Amaignmented association of Iron and Steel storages, died this Plate glass has been avaraged as would warrant retaliation against the morning of consumption.

FOUR SCHEDULES OF THE TARIFF FAIRLY COMPLETS.

INDEX OF TODAY'S IMPORTANT NEWS AD VALOREM AVOIDED

SO FAR AS POSSIBLE FOR SPECIFIC DUTIES.

WESTERN STOCKMEN PROTECTED

M'KINLEY AGRICULTURAL SCHED-ULE RE-ENACTED

Hany Wilson Rates Retained on Chemicals and Entirely on Wines and Spirits

-Earthen and Glass Wares

Washington Feb 4-The daily sensions of the Republican members of the ways and means committee, which have been in progress for about two weeks, have brought the tariff bill which is to be laid before the next congress to a stage where the character of the measure can be somewhat guaged and where certain of the most important schedules are definitely fixed. In their conferences up to this week, the tariff makers have deal; largely with the general characteristics of the schedule which they have had under consideration, and devoted larmselves to sifting the great masses of figures, letters, and petitions presented to them. Four schedules have now been fairly completed, thee hemical, agricul-tural, wines and spirits, and earthern

and glassware schedules. AGRICULTURAL SCHEDULE. Today's meeting was the most importnt of the series, for it resulted in the framing of the agricultural schedule, which was made a re-enactment of the McKinley law, with few changes except on unimportant products. The most important step in connection with this schedule was the establishment of rates of % a head on cattle more than one year old and of 25 per cent ad valorem on cattle valued at more than \$20 a head. The McKinley rates on other livestock, in-cluding the rate of \$2 on cattle of one year old or less, are restored. The Wilson rates were 20 per cent od valorem on livestock, and while the new duty of \$5 on cattle does not reach the McKinley figure of \$10 or cattle more than one year old, it is expected that, with the ad vaorem on the more valuable grades, it will prove adequate to shut out Mexican cattle. It is against the Mexican stock that the increase is particularly directed on the representations of western cattle men that their business had been ruined by the importations from Mexico under

the Wilson law, which amounted to more than 200,000 head. Much interest centered upon barley, which the committee puts back to the McKinley duty of 30 cents a bushel, he-cause the farmers contended that the Wilson tariff had turned over the market nto the hands of the Canadians, while he maltsters, who have been using Ca. nadian barley, have made a hard fight

against any increase The McKinley rates have been restored on fruits and berries, mainly for benefit of the fruit growers of the Pacific coast. The fruit exchanges of the country had prepared a schedule of rates below the McKinley bill, although above the Wilson rates, but they did not succeed in having their schedule adopted.

Among products in the agricultural

schedule which are returned to the Mo-Kinley rates are breadstuffs and rice, dairy products, potatoes and starch, cas-tor beans and flaxseed, means and mean products, eggs and poultry, vegetables and salt. The demand of the farmers for the McKinley rate of 14 per tor hay instead of the Wilson rate of \$2, was granted. Chicory is placed at one cent a pound, in accordance with the request of the growers in the central states, selieve that they can capture the home market with protection. Rates on ormmittee has decided to change lassification and make the rates higher than those of the McKinley bill, for the benefit of the California interests.

In the chemical schedule many of the Wilson rates will be retained. The W3son duties on soaps, and on sodus and kindred chemicals which are the raw materials of soap, are left unchanged. The present rates on oils, including castor oil, also will be retained, except where changes are made necessary by the restoration of duties on the raw materials which enter into them, as in the case of linseed oils. There will be slight changes in the rates on paints and dyc stuffs and their constituent elements. The duties on borate of lime will be two ents per pound, on refined borax three ents; beracle acid three cents, which are mpromises between the McKinley and Wilson rates. The duties on lead in ores is placed at one cent a pound, on pig lead two cents, on white lead and lead ace-

tates, two and one-half cents. WINES AND SPIRITS. The committee has decided to retain he Wilson rates on wines and spirits throughout the wine and spirit schedules. This schedule of the Wilson act was genrally higher in its rate than in the Mo-Kinley act.

METALS AND COTTON.

The committee has devoted rome time the consideration of manufactures of steel and iron, and to cotton manufactures, but has not prepared these eched-ules. In the cotton schedule there will e few changes from the present law, exorpt on rates on finery yarns and the oust costly fabrics. The changes in the ron and steel schedule will be limited to a few specialties, like cotton ties, on which the McKinley duties will be established, on tin plate, which has not yet been settled, and some forms of tube

eel and surgical instruments EARTHEN AND GLASS WARES No other arredule has given the comwhich includes earths, earthenware and glassware. It has been claimed by all the pottery and gions interests that the Wilined to adjust the items of the schedule to such specific duties as will be equal to the ducties of the McKinley law, most of which were ad vulorem. On an count of the decorative features of such wares, which often are the chief element in their value, it is particularly difficult

Plate glass has been ararnged as follows: Under lexis inches, eight cents